THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
J. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 16. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO 21
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 14

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00	$12.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	18.00	30.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—I. R. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
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Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
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Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Sleasman.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board of Poor Directors—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—T. W. Mabey.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Barclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Sawyer.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
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Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
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REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR. Attorney-at-Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 4th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april9, 1878.

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The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate rates on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as such as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,600,000
	$60,631,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Insurance of Muney Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Manover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 26, '77-1y.

AT THE
ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
You can get a Thorough Education with the
LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
April 18, 1879-tf REV. C. K. CANFIELD.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 31, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Exr's Building.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROBT. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR.
Attorney-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in USANGER'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, '79-tf

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

BLATCHLEY'S PUMPS!

The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
ADDRESS
C. G. BLATCHLEY,
440 MARKET ST., PHILAD'A,
April 11, 1879-6m

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Esp and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Is especially recommended as an unrivalled Nervine and Restoring cure for seminal weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, '78-tf

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d April 25, '79-4w

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 12 weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 25 letter stamps.
I. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
April 25, '79-4w d

A GIFT
WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.
A copy of Brown's famous Illustrated Shakesperian Almanac for 1879, together with a copy of his Illustrated paper, the Throwing World, will be sent free to anyone who will send their address on a one cent postal card. Address, J. ALLISON BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.
d. April 25, 1879. 4w

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, '79-4w

WANTED!! A YOUNG MAN who can control the Boot and Shoe Business in this county. Address with references J. H. VAN FASSEN, 509 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, '79-4w.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.
See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having no other. Ask your own Physician as to its merits over all others. d May 9, '79-tw

NATIONAL LIFE
is the title of a new Pamphlet of 75 pages. It contains the biography of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hayes with their portraits (30 in all) engraved expressly for this work also 12 portraits of Canadian notabilities. The National Life will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 5 ct. stamp. Address H. H. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. d May 7, '79-4w

Poetical.

LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER AND THE OIL CITY DERRICK.

A chieftain, to the Highlands bound,
Cries, "Boatman, do not tarry!
And I'll give thee a silver pound
To row us over the ferry."—

"Now who be ye, would cross Lochgyle,
This dark and stormy water?"
"O, I'm the chief of Ulva's Isle,
And this Lord Ullin's daughter.—

And fast before her father's men
Three days we've fled together,
For should he find us in the glen,
My blood would stain the heather.

His horsemen hard behind us ride;
Should they our steps discover,
Then who will cheer my bonny bride
When they have slain her lover?"

Outspoke the hardy Highland wight,
"I'll go, my chief—I'm ready:—
It is not for your silver bright;
But for your winsome lady:

And by my word! the bonny bird
In danger shall not tarry;
So though the waves are raging white,
I'll row you o'er the ferry."

By this the storm grew loud apace,
The water-wraith was shrieking;
And in the scowl of heaven each face
Grew dark as they were speaking.

But still as wilder blew the wind,
And as the night grew drearer,
Adown the glen rode armed men,
Their trampling sounded nearer.—

"O haste thee, haste, the lady cries,
Though tempests round us gather;
I'll meet the raging of the skies,
But not an angry father."

The boat has left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her,—
When, oh! too strong for human hand,
The tempest gather'd o'er her—

And still they row'd amidst the roar
Of waters fast prevailing:
Lord Ullin reach'd that fatal shore,
His wrath was changed to wailing.—

For sore dismay'd, through storm and shade,
His child he did discover:—
One lovely hand she stretch'd for aid,
And one was round her lover.

"Come back! come back!" he cried in grief
"Across this stormy water:
And I'll forgive your Highland chief,
My daughter!—oh my daughter!"

'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore,
Return or aid preventing:
The waters wild went o'er his child,
And he was left lamenting.

The humorous ruffian of the Oil City "Derrick" gives a prose version of the above romantic poem of Campbell's. It is a much more matter of fact statement of the case than the poet's, and brings the young couple out in a good deal better shape:—

A chieftain to the Highlands bound cries, "Boatman, do not tarry, and I'll give to thee a dollar and a-half to row us across the lake."

"Now who be ye would cross Loch-Gyle this dark and stormy night?" asked the ferryman, with much curiosity.

"What is that to you, you bald-headed snip of the valley?" replied the chieftain, growing pale about the gills. "I'll pay you a good round sum for your services; it appears to me your interest in the matter should end there. Do you require the pedigree of every man, woman and child you take across in your infernal scow? If it wasn't that I'm in a hurry I'd smack your jaws for your impudence, but as it is," displaying a handful of coin, "as it is, I'm the chief of Ulva's Isle, and this—Lord Ullin's Daughter. His horsemen hard behind us ride, and should they overtake us here in the glen it would go hard with us."

Out spoke the hardy Highland wight, while he unlocked his skiff and told them to get in, "I'll go, my chief, I'm ready; but, considering the terrible storm, I hope you will make it two dollars; although as a matter of fact, I do not venture forth for a mere money consideration, but for your winsome lady. I have been there to some extent myself, and can appreciate the situation; so, by my word, the bonny bird in danger shall not tarry. Sit a little more in the middle to trim the boat, please, and here we go!"

By this time the storm grew loud apace, the water wraith was shrieking, and things looked most almighty dark. But still, as wilder grew the storm, and as the night grew dreaner, adown the glen rode at least a dozen men, with old Ullin at the head on a cream-colored mule. "On, haste thee, haste!" the lady cries: "though tempest around us gather, I'll meet the raging of the storm, but not my angry pa." So on they rode amid the roar of the waters fast prevailing, and when Lord Ullin reached the shore his wrath was dreadful to behold. And no wonder. For, sore d'smayed, through storm and shade, he discovered his daughter out in the boat, with a smile on her lip and salt spray in her eye, and both arms around her lover. For a while it seemed that he would take it out of his hired men and the cream-colored mule, as he declared he would have the former beheaded as soon as he got home, and the latter he was hammering over the cars with a club. Presently he took another tack: "Come back! come back!" he cried in grief, across the stormy water, "and I'll forgive your Highland boy, my daughter! oh, my daughter!"—and also settle the bill with the ferryman."

But the young lady could not be caught so easily. Neither could the young man, who told the ferryman to press on, and then turning around in the boat, still keeping one arm about his sweetheart, to prevent her falling out, called to the old gentleman:

"Much obliged for your kind invitation, my dear sir, but we will not come back at present. You can expect us, however, in the course of a week or ten days. Till then adieu!" Lord Ullin called again. 'Twas vain; the loud waves lashed the shore; return, they wouldn't think of it. In fifteen minutes they were on the other side, the ferryman was wondering what he would do with a twenty dollar gold piece, and the young couple were inquiring the way to the nearest justice of the peace.

INCREASE THE LAY.—A correspondent informs us that while on a visit in the fall to a friend he was surprised to see the number of eggs he daily obtained. He had but sixteen hens and the product per diem averaged thirteen eggs. He had been in the habit of giving on every alternate day a teaspoonful and a quarter of cayenne pepper, mixed with soft food, and took care that each hen obtained her share. The experiment of omitting the pepper was tried, when it was found that the number of eggs were reduced each trial from five to six daily. Our correspondent belives that the moderate use of this stimulant not only increases the number of eggs, but effectually wards off diseases to which chickens are subject.—*Exchange.*

Select Story.

ONLY A FARMER.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

Quite an interested and anxious group had gathered in Mrs. Wilson's dressing room one pleasant morning in June. It consisted of Mrs. Wilson and her three unmarried daughters, and the subject under such animated and anxious discussion was how and where they should open their usual summer campaign.

It has always been an interesting subject, and, to the maternal element, attended with considerable anxiety, but never such a matter of perplexity, almost amounting to despair, as now.

The contents of the various wardrobes had been laid out and examined; silks and muslins, cambrics and lawns, sufficient, it would seem, for a dozen, and yet the two elder Misses Wilson declared, with tears in their eyes, that they had nothing, absolutely nothing fit to wear.

It is noteworthy with what surprising unanimity the two sisters agreed on this point, who so seldom agreed on any other.

Mrs. Wilson looked with dismay upon the finery spread out before her, after listening to the above assertion.

'I'm sure, my dears,' she ventured to say, 'some of these are hardly worn, and with a little alteration—'

'Now, mamma!' interrupted Belle, 'why will you talk so ridiculously, when you know that there is not a thing here but what is wretchedly out of style? And as to altering anything, it always gives me a pain in the side to sew, and I'm not going to Saratoga all fagged out, if I never go!'

Of course, this settled that. It is a little curious what a small amount of work will 'fag' a girl 'all out' who can dance until the break of day without the slightest inconvenience.

'There's one thing certain,' said Lucy, the second daughter, 'we've got to have at least one new dress.'

'I don't know where it's coming from, then,' responded Mrs. Wilson, sinking down wearily into a chair. 'It was as much as I could do to get your pa to consent to your going at all. It was 2 o'clock last night before he gave in, and then, I verily believe it was from pure weariness and inability to keep awake any longer.'

Mrs. Wilson said this with the air of a woman determined to perform her duty at all hazards, and anxious to obtain credit for the same.

But it seemed to have quite the contrary effect upon Josie, the youngest daughter, who had not before spoken, but who now burst forth:

'I declare, if it isn't a sin and a shame, mamma, for you to worry pa so!'

Mrs. Wilson cast a reproachful look upon the speaker.

'I will say, Josie, that you are the most ungrateful child I ever saw! I'd like to know how much money I'd get out of your pa if I didn't worry it out. But that's all the thanks I get for lying awake nights scheming and planning how to give you a chance to get settled in life.'

'I'd thank you for not doing so. I'm not going to Saratoga or Long Branch. In the first place, I know that pa can't afford it. And then I promised Mary Crofton that I would visit her this summer.'

Though Mrs. Wilson affected to be displeased at this announcement, she was secretly relieved.

Belle and Lucy were very well suited with this arrangement, too. Josie was very handy at furbishing up and making over, and if she was determined to bury herself in a country farm-house, she would not need to do so much of that for herself, and could therefore devote more time to them. And so busy did they keep her during the two weeks that followed, that Josie was glad enough to see the big trunks all packed and waiting in the hall.

To save expense, Mrs. Wilson had arranged to dismiss the servants and shut up the house, with the exception of one room for her husband, who was to take his meals at his sister's.

'Of course, she won't charge him anything, so that will be one item saved,' remarked Mrs. Wilson, as she regarded complacently the effect of Bell's new dress which her management had secured.

'As though pa would board there for nothing,' was Josie's indignant rejoinder, 'when Uncle William has such a hard time to get along.'

'Well, if your pa chooses to pay when he needn't and it isn't expected of him, it's his own loss. For my part, I don't see what's the good of having relations if you can't make use of them.'

Mrs. Wilson certainly believed in making her relations useful, carrying out that belief to its fullest extent, wherever it was practicable, as some of them knew to their cost. Even her love for her daughters partook of the selfishness of her intensely selfish nature, her chief anxiety being to get them 'off her hands,' and in a manner that would reflect as much credit on herself as possible.

But they were gone at last, and Josie was at liberty to make her own simple preparations, which it did not take her long to complete.

The father and daughter had a nice quiet tea together. Josie was going on the morrow, and as, sitting opposite him, pouring out his tea, she saw the hard lines soften in his careworn face, and how happy he was in her society, her heart reproached her for leaving him.

'I've half a mind not to go, papa; it seems too bad to leave you here all by yourself.'

But Mr. Wilson would not hear of this.

'I insist on your going; you have been working hard and need a change. My life would be much the same, any way.'

'You may expect me in three weeks, papa,' smiled Josie, from the car window, the next morning. 'You'll want your little housekeeper by that time, I know.'

And Mr. Wilson went back to the corroding anxieties which had made him an old man before his time, thanking God for this bit of sunshine, and which left its glow in the heart long after it had vanished.

There were only a few passengers for Baybridge, a small country town in the interior of the State, though there were the usual loungers upon the platform of the station, as Josie stepped out. But they soon scattered, leaving her to stare blankly around for the conveyance that she supposed would be waiting for her.

She walked clear around the station, looking in every direction, but not a vehicle was in sight, except a rough-box wagon, with a board across it, drawn by a pair of spirited black horses, who stamped their feet and tossed their heads as if impatient to be off.

A man stood beside the restive creatures, who yet seemed to be under perfect control.

'There, Jenny! Be easy, Kate!' he said, patting the satin-smooth skin and speaking very much as a mother would to a child.

The baggage-master was standing near a pile of trunks and parcels.

'Is this your trunk, Miss?' he said, as Josie approached him.

'Yes. I was expecting friends to meet me, but they are not here. There must be some mistake.'

'I know most of the people around here. What might there names be?'

'Crofton.'

'Why, bless me, you've got off at the wrong station. They live at North Baybridge, five miles beyond.'

'When does the next train leave?'

'To-morrow morning.'

Josie looked the dismay that she certainly felt at this announcement.

'It's too bad, I declare,' said the good-natured official, pitying Josie's evident distress.

Then, as his eye fell upon the owner of the team, who was looking towards them, he added:

'If this ain't a streak of luck! Here's John Manning, their next neighbor. He can take you along just as well as not.'

'John, here's a young woman that's got off at the wrong station. She want's to go to Crofton's. I tell her that she can ride with you.

The young man removed his straw hat, revealing a forehead broad and full, and whose whiteness contrasted strongly with the healthful brown of the cheeks below.

'I shall be very happy if the young lady has no objection to riding with a farmer, and in a farmer's wagon.'

The admiration so clearly visible in the honest blue eyes that met her own, made Josie's cheeks redden.

'If it will not be too much trouble.'

As the young man listened to those low, softly-spoken words, he felt that nothing the speaker could ask would be any trouble at all. Springing to work, he soon improvised quite a comfortable seat for Josie by passing a rope from one stake to another, just back of the board in front, throwing a thick, soft blanket over the whole.

'Glad to be released, Jenny and Kate bore them swiftly along the winding country road, dotted here and there by farm houses, nestled down among the trees and shrubbery. As soon as Josie got a little used to it she enjoyed her elevated and novel position, and which gave her a fine view of the beautiful country through which they were passing.

Her companion smiled at her enthusiastic exclamations and comments, seeming to take pleasure in the pleasure so frankly and innocently expressed.

'Do you think you would like to live in the country?' he said, stealing an admiring glance at the glad young face.

'Above all things,' responded Josie. 'That is,' she added, after a moment's pause, 'if papa could be here, too. I wish he could be, just for a little while; he would enjoy it so. Papa was brought up on a farm, and it would seem like old times to him. I heard him say once that he wished he had never left it.'

I had a strong desire when a boy to go to the city where I could have chance to get rich, and not have to work so hard. But I am an only son—an only child since last winter—' here the speaker's eyes saddened. 'I promised father, just before he died, that I wouldn't leave the farm while mother lived, and I don't know that I care to do so now.'

'I wouldn't, if I were in your place,' said Josie, with a wise shake of her pretty head. 'It's dreadful hard times in the city. Everybody is groaning about them, which makes it dismal enough. And as to working hard, I'd like to know who works harder than pa does. It's ever so much nicer here.

The honest young fellow, whose heart was in his eyes, inwardly hoped that she would always think so.

'There's where I live,' he said aloud, pointing to a house with wide piazza running around two sides, and which looked very pleasant amid the green verdure that surrounded it.

Young Manning drew the reins at the gate, inside of which a pleasant-faced, silver-haired woman was standing.

'Here's the mail, mother,' he said, tossing down some papers and pamphlets. 'Been lonely any? I'm going to take this young lady to Mr. Crofton's. My mother, Miss Wilson.'

The young man took leave of Josie with a feeling at his heart such as he had never experienced before.

'How pretty she is!' he thought, 'and as good as pretty, I am sure.'

'What an honest and pleasant face!' I wonder if I shall ever see him again?' This was what she thought.

Josie did see him again and quite often. The Mannings and Croftons were not only neighbors, but very intimate. Mary Crofton had been strongly attached to Mrs. Manning's only daughter, who died the preceding winter. She spent a good deal of time at her house and Josie frequently went with her. Mary was never weary of praising John; 'he was such a good son and so intelligent, steady and industrious.'

John soon got over his shyness with the city girl, who took so kindly to country ways that it seemed as if she had always lived there. He used to walk home with her, Mary considerately lingering by the gate to talk with his mother, both well pleased at the turn affairs were taking. Then there were rides and walks, pic-nics and social gatherings, at all of which John and Josie had a fashion of getting off by themselves—a fashion that every one seemed to humor and understand. And so the happy days went on, each day binding these young, loving hearts more closely together. When Josie returned to the city which was two weeks after she intended, she had a pleasant story to whisper into her father's ear.

'If you love him and he is worthy of you,' he said, in reply to the query with which it ended.

Josie's quick ear detected the sadness that underran these words.

'You know you promised to live with me when I was married, papa,' she whispered, laying her cheek closely to his. 'And on a farm, too! Won't it be delightful?'

Belle and Lucy returned home with that conscious air of subdued triumph and importance peculiar to 'engaged young ladies.' Having attained the end and aim of their existence, there was nothing further for them to hope or expect. From henceforth they were to impose upon their laurels, floating down the stream of life with no thought or care for anything but the present enjoyment.

Belle's capture was a Wall street broker, owning a fabulous amount on paper. Lucy's was the son of a millionaire, whose sole ambition seemed to be to spend as quickly as possible the money that his father had labored so hard to acquire. They made no attempt to disguise their surprise and disdain when they heard of Josie's modest conquest.

'Only a farmer!' sniffed Mrs. Wilson. 'Never did I dream that one of my daughters would stoop to that! But, I suppose, if you have your father's approval you don't care for mine.'

'Of course, you cant expect us to visit you,' said Belle, loftily. The connections of Charles Augustus are all of the highest and most aristocratic character, and it couldn't be thought of.'

'Certainly not,' echoed Lucy. 'A wife has to take the position of her husband, which is something that you had better think of.'

Josie had thought of it, and very happy thoughts they were, too.

The financial disasters of the three years that followed made quite a change in the surroundings of all the above, with the exception of Josie and her husband.

Out of the wreck of Mr. Wilson's business nothing was left but the honor and integrity which shone all the more brightly from the temporary gloom that shrouded him. His wife took their altered fortunes very hardly, fairly fretting and worrying herself into the grave, where she was laid a few months after. Penniless and unfitted for anything higher, the husbands of Belle and Lucy were glad to accept positions, one as conductor on a city car, the other a third-rate clerkship.

Josie does not see much of her sisters, but many a barrel of apples and crock of butter find their way to them from the Manning farm. Almost every pleasant afternoon a gray-haired, placid-looking old man can be seen on the Western piazza of the farm house, frequently with a grandchild on either knee. It is Mr. Wilson, who often thanks God that one of his daughters married "only a farmer."

BETWEEN TWO FAITHS.

Joseph E. W. Kaiser, son of Jacob Kaiser, a cigar dealer of Broome street, Newark, on April 27, 1877 was converted from Judaism to Roman Catholicism, much to the chagrin of his father and other relatives, who are all orthodox Jews. It seems that Joseph had been keeping company for some time before that with a pretty Catholic girl, Miss Kate E. Worth, a member of St. Columba's church. Rev. Father Reilly, on Thomas street. As the story runs, she would not marry him unless he renounced Judaism and joined her church. He did so, as stated. Six weeks later, on the 5th of June, 1877, the pair were married by Rev. Father Petrard, an Italian priest attached to St Columba's church. Meanwhile Joseph's people were so greatly incensed that they held a mock funeral and buried his clothing and other effects. The father was particularly angered, and forbade Joseph's name to be mentioned in his presence or in his house. Recently the young man fell seriously ill, and for several days past has been gradually sinking into his grave, a victim to consumption. He lies on his death bed at his home, No 95 Howard street.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

At the house of the dying man Sunday an extraordinary scene was witnessed. While the sorrowing wife and her relatives were attending Joseph by his bedside, suddenly his father and other relatives entered the house. In the bedroom where Joseph lay was a small altar, with a few lighted candles and crucifix. At sight of this the old man turned his head and made contemptuous motions. The father went to his son and said:

'Joseph do you intend to die a Catholic?'

'I do, father,' replied the dying man.

'Won't you come home and die in the faith of your fathers—the faith of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob?'

'Never,' was the reply of Joseph. The father then muttered some malediction and threatening to seize the body and have it buried as a Jew when Joseph died, left the house. During all this a great crowd collected in front of the house, the gathering being part Jews and part Catholics. The police were notified to preserve order, but beyond considerable loud talk nothing occurred. Joseph was still alive Sunday night.

HELPING THE PREACHER.

A sense of duty often causes some ludicrous mistakes, as the following story will illustrate: Near Dumfries lived a pious family who had adopted an orphan who was regarded as half-witted. He had imbibed strict views on religious matters, however, and once asked his adopted mother if she did not think it wrong for the people to come to church and fall asleep, paying no better regard to the service. She replied she did. Accordingly before going to church next Sunday, he filled his pockets with apples. One bald-headed old man, who invariably went to sleep during the sermon, particularly attracted his attention. Seeing him at last nodding and giving nasal evidence of being in the 'land of dreams,' he struck the astounded sleeper a blow with an apple on the top of his bald plate. The minister and aroused congregation at once turned around and gazed indignantly at the boy, who merely said to the preacher, as he took another apple in his hand, with a sober, honest expression of countenance: 'You preach; I'll keep 'em awake.'

Women Never Think!

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

DOCTOR BLAZER.

'He was no kind of a doctor for an almshouse, anyhow, said the steward, referring to the late resident physician of the institution. 'He hadn't the qualifications.'

'How do you mean?'

'Why, he'd get interested in a novel or something else maybe, and he'd sit up there in his room and never go near the paupers. And when I'd ask him if he wasn't going to see the sick ones to-day, he'd look up and say:

"I'm not very well myself, this morning, Jones; supposin' you just step over and put mustard plasters on the entire institution.'

'So I'd have to obey orders, you know, and I'd plaster up the whole crowd, sick and well, and pretty soon you could hear those paupers howling worse than a menagerie, and see 'em hopping about as if they were dancing plain cotillions. But they had to bear it. Doctor's orders, you know; and there he'd sit, and read, and read, and read, until he found if the heroine got married or not; the plasters couldn't come off until he said so. It was awful.'

'Was he always that way?'

'Not always, of course. Sometimes he'd practice on the paupers to find out the effect of medicines. One time he ladled out a bucketful of paregoric among the inmates, and put the whole crowd asleep for five days. Never waked up once. It was like a grave-yard, only the snorting. A short time afterward he gave them ipecac, and for a week there were eighty-five paupers going around with asthma, wheezing like an omnibus horse with the heaves; and last September he trepanned three bald-headed paupers and set brass door-plates in the top of their skulls. Nothing at all the matter with them, only he said he thought they would look nice with lids on top of them, and he wanted to keep his hand in for the operation.'

'Did the victims like it?'

'Like it? Certainly they didn't. But he was allowed by the directors to do what he pleased.'

'One time, when he wanted a bone for something or other, he took a rib out of the side of a tramp from Mauch Chunk. Said the operation was necessary to keep a man from going into the consumption. He had the rib made up into suspender buttons, I suspect. And he used to experiment with transfusion of blood

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 16, 1879.

ANOTHER VETO.

The acting President of the United States on Monday last sent in objections to the bill prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls. The bill was made part of the Army bill, and passed by both Houses of Congress and Hayes vetoed the whole bill because this "rider" was put to it. Now when the same matter is put in a separate bill and passed he vetoes it because "it abrogates an old law and places States Rights in the foreground." All intelligent people will understand that this second veto is a purely partisan production. It was an after thought dictated solely by partisan necessities, and it wantonly unsettles the harmony of the important departments of the government to invoke a fresh flood of sectional strife. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

And what excuse is offered for this betrayal of the tranquility of the country, in obedience to the arrogant commands of revolutionists? If the President had not declared his approval of the bill after its thorough investigation by the House, it might be assumed that he has honestly deceived himself into his second veto; but with a manifest purpose of the majority of Congress to yield all that the Executive asked on the issue, for the sake of attaining harmony between the Executive and the legislative authority, the President suddenly recoils upon himself and presents a veto message that is notable mainly for its feebleness in all things save its self-contradictions.

In one paragraph of the veto the country is assured that "any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections," and in another paragraph it is stated that certain exceptions "recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that the military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections, when such use is necessary to enforce the constitution and the laws." The fact that the President feels it to be necessary to apologize for his assumption of revolutionary power over elections is manifest from his voluntary pledge, given in the veto message, that no soldiers shall be present at the polls to perform the duties of the civil police force, "under orders from me during this administration." Perhaps not; but the country would feel much better assured on the subject if the pledge had come from Conkling and Chandler, who dictated the veto for the two-fold purpose of bringing the administration into public contempt and to deepen the political convulsions which are expected to recall Grant to a third term.

STAGE THUNDER.

Of course any man who has ever heard the original thunder, should be able to detect the imitation, and yet thousands whose nerves are slightly strung, or which are unstrung prefer the latter to the former. During the late war the men who made the loudest noise were those who staid at home, but never smelled gun powder from a foe. It is now sought to divide our people by reviving the dead issues of the past. It is not wise nor patriotic. This country was made to be one, and neither force nor legislation can separate it. "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder." The attempt to array the North against the South is criminal, and those who speak of a "solid south" and a "solid north," do not realize the mischief they are doing. Among other means used to foment sectional discord is the circulaton of extracts from an obscure paper called the "*Southern States*" published at Okolona, Miss. Its editor is a carpet-bagger, and his sentiments are disavowed by the people of the south and yet are maliciously quoted by Republicans in the north. The following letter from its editor will give our readers a true insight into his motives.

OFFICE OF THE "SOUTHERN STATES,"
OKOLONA, MISS., April 30, 1879.

GENERAL J. S. ROBINSON:

The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions.

The points are made red hot this week, and all of them will hit hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them for our Northern exchanges.

Congressman Frye regards it as a great success.

We will give them hell according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list the louder the thunder.

Yours with respect,
WILL H. KERNAN.

General Robinson is chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee. Kernan is one of the editors of the *Southern States*. He is, by his own confession, published in a letter to the new Greenback organ, a native of Ohio and a carpet-bagger.

The people do not want another war and will not be egged on to it, by the speeches in Congress, nor by publications from such a source.

Evils Among Young Men.

Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than to speak lightly of the virtue of a woman. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as the low estimate they form as to the integrity of women. Not of their own mothers and sisters, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters. As a rule no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is to be trusted with an enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this subject, for the evil is a general one and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into society of thoughtless or depraved women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of those than they have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the development of crime in our police courts. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken truth. It stands like the record of itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak lightly of women.—*Commonwealth.*

The Decomposed Body of a Little Girl Found.

POTTSVILLE, May 12.—The body of a little daughter of Michael Hoary, living at Locust Gap, was found in the creek at Mt. Carmel in a partly decomposed condition yesterday. She was missed from home several weeks ago and it was supposed she had been stolen away by gypsies.

Judge Asa Packer is lying in a critical condition in Philadelphia. At 11 o'clock Wednesday evening he appeared to be sinking.

Who are the Revolutionists?

We have a President who never was elected.

We have a supreme court, three members of which violated law, oath and justice to count in the un-elected President

We have a congress representing the majority of the people, but not permitted to act by a fraudulent executive and a fanatical minority.

We have the monstrous theory that the legislative is to obey the wishes of the executive, not the executive to execute the laws of the legislative.

We have the assumption that there is but one man to "save the country," and he Grant; but one party to rule—that is, the Republican party; but one great duty of the day, that to defy the will of a clear majority of the people.

Is this a real republic? Is this popular self-government? Is it not, on the contrary, breaking up the character of the government very fast?

Which is worse—dividing or destroying a republic? Which is more terrible—breaking up the form or the character of a government?

Had the rebels of 1861 succeeded, they would have only divided the republic. But if the stalwart crew of the Indefinite Term and Robeson order succeed they will destroy it.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

APPROPRIATION BILLS.—NEW PENITENTIARY.

The House at Harrisburg proceeded to the consideration of the appropriation bills on Monday night on second reading with the following result:

When the act making an appropriation of $200,000 to the middle penitentiary at Huntingdon came up for consideration it was moved to amend by reducing the amount to $200,000 to be paid in the years 1879, 1880 and 1881.

Mr. Hewit moved to amend by providing that the $200,000 should be paid in two years instead of three; $100,000 in 1879 and 100,000 in 1880.

Mr. Provins moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

Mr. Doyle opposed the motion in a few remarks. He thought the penitentiary was a needed improvement, and that the legislature should make the necessary appropriations for its completion.

Mr. Colborn hoped the bill would be indefinitely postponed. He said his people could go to Pittsburg in three hours, while it took from morning until night to get to Huntingdon. If there was a necessity for a new penitentiary then it should have been erected at Harrisburg—a more convenient and more suitable place. He did not think the erection of a new penitentiary was a necessity.

Mr. Colborn and Mr. Provins favored indefinite postponement.

Mr. Hewitt thought the state could ill afford to stop the work now. That the building of the penitentiary was a public necessity was made apparent by the over crowded condition of the eastern and western penitentiaries. The state should find revenues enough to meet the wants of the people. The appropriation has been reduced from $600,000 to $200,000 and there was now no further reason for opposition.

Mr. Rhoads could not find sufficient force in the gentleman's arguments to induce the house to grant the appropriation.

Mr. Welsh thought that the state would need increased facilities for victims since the passage of the tramp law.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia thought the bill was a meritorious one and should be passed.

Mr. Wolfe said a former legislature, the board of public charities and the officers of the Philadelphia penitentiary had all decided that another penitentiary was needed. The time was fast approaching when the east and the west would need penitentiaries for the exclusive use of their various sections and as a matter of course, the middle portion of the state would then need a similar institution for their use. In view of these facts and that money had already been appropriated to this institution, he hoped the house would make the necessary appropriation for its completion.

Mr. Nakle also favored the appropriation of this money.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was then defeated by 91 nays to 59 yeas.

The amendments were then agreed to and the bill as amended passed second reading by a vote of 81 yeas to 54 nays.

Defeat of an Absurd Bill.

A few days ago there was on the calendar of the Harrisburg House of Representatives a bill imposing a fine of five thousand dollars, or an imprisonment of not less than five years, on any employer of labor compelling any person to work more than eight hours a day. This utterly absurd thing had passed second reading, but when it or a similar bill came up again the other day it was in the very much modified form of a fine of one hundred dollars or an imprisonment of thirty days. Even in the very much mitigated shape it was rather too much for the House, and it was postponed indefinitely by a decisive vote. Of course it had been put forward under the pretence of benefiting working people, but it would have required very little thought among the intelligent working men to enable them to see that such a law is incapable of equitable execution, and must have been a cause of embarrassment to them. A very large proportion of the work done in these days must, from its nature, be done as "piece work;" another large proportion depends upon the seasons and the weather, and advantage must be taken of the favorable time for doing it; still another, and much the larger proportion of any, is done under agreement by the hour; and yet another proportion is done by the lump job. All these would have to be counted out from the operation of the bill, making it extremely partial and inequitable in its operation. And then, if the design of the bill was to make eight hours work the equivalent of ten hours in the matter of pay, that would fail for two reasons: First, all new contracts or agreements would be based on the lesser amount of labor to be performed, or else they would be made to run by the week of sixty hours.

Real working men themselves—"real working men," in contradistinction to the noisy demagogues who use their name and assume to speak for them—understand this right well. They know that such a system cannot be made to work out its pretended purpose.

The shallow legislators who try their hands at such law-making might as well attempt to legislate upon the northeast wind or enact that it shall rain but twice a month and that rainy Sundays shall be abolished. As to "compelling" men to work more than eight hours a day, that is nonsense. No man can be so compelled. If he works nine, ten or eleven hours, it is because he agrees and chooses to do so; and the industrious man who does choose it, whether he does it to make more money or because of the necessities of his case, would not thank the Legislature for attempting to put such shackles upon the labor market. Both employers and employees would have been injured by the bill, for it interfered with the rights of both, and if passed would have inevitably made trouble for both, by introducing a new element for disputes, quarrels and "strikes."—*Ledger.*

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.—Grant will run no better in 1880 than he was able to make Hayes run in 1876. In 1876 Grant held the purse and the sword, and his president of the Senate held the count, but in 1880 a weak President holds but the shadow of a sword and a very empty purse, and the occupation of the returning board is gone.—*Mobile Register.*

Mrs. Sarah W. Underwood, of Milwaukee is a little woman of fine appearance and polished manners. She has long been known as a "wheat-scalper." Recently she made $25,000 by one investment in wheat and not long afterwards lost that amount and several hundred dollars more. A few days ago she was arrested on the charge of uttering $13,000 worth of forged paper. It is alleged that she made her husband, Albert G. Underwood, a weak-minded man, who has been in an asylum more than once, give her eight small promissory notes signed "A. G. Woodward." These notes she put upon the market with the statement that they were given by Alvin G. Underwood, her father-in-law, a wealthy resident of Milford, Mass., at which town they were all dated.

Another Mine Horror.

Shortly before midnight on Tuesday of last week an explosion of gas occurred at the Stanton shaft, near Newtown. The Stanton belongs to the L. & W. Coal Co., and is being operated by Chas. Parish & Co. There are various and conflicting theories as to the cause of the explosion. Of the men working in the mine at the time, the following named were more or less injured: Levi Gibbons, David Morgan, Samuel Lloyd, Wm. Smith, Richard Fall, Jno. Davis, Jno. Richards and Wm Watkins. Shortly previous to this unfortunate occurrence a slight explosion had injured Martin Kerrigan, but not seriously. On Wednesday Wm. Smith, who had been frightfully burned, and John Davis both died in great agony. Richards, Lloyd and Watkins were at last accounts in a very precarious condition. The others are not so severely injured.

Shortly after the explosion the mine was discovered to be on fire, and the fire soon getting beyond control, it was resolved to flood the mine, which is being done. It is said it will take at least six months after the fire is quenched to pump the workings dry and permit of a recommencement of operations. In order to make provision for the men thus thrown idle Messrs. Parrish & Co have decided to start up at the Diamond in about two weeks and to furnish employment to those laid idle by the Sugar Notch disaster. Nos. 9 and 10 at that place, which have not been operated for two years, resumed yesterday.—*Union-Leader.*

LATER.

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 9.—William Watkins, another victim of the Stanton shaft disaster died to day. Preparations are being made to turn water from Blackman creek into the mine. Immense quantities of black damp issue from the mouth of the mine. This indicates that the fire covers a large area. It is believed that black damp is being generated very rapidly, and it is predicted that when the water rises sufficiently high to shut off the air there will be a terrific explosion. The water in the mine is thought to be ten feet high. It will be necessary to flood it to the depth of three hundred feet to extinguish the fire. The damage to the mine will be very great.

Edith Freeman's Murder.

THE MOTHER STARVING HERSELF AND DYING OF GRIEF.

Barnstable, May 12.—It was announced this morning that Mrs. Freeman was dying and investigation shows that the probabilities are that she will live a short time only. She is weeping and starving herself to death, although she does not seek to commit suicide. Confined alone in the cell on the upper floor of the barn like building, she has, since the first Sunday after the killing of Edith, wept constantly day and night. She has tried to eat, believing that it was her duty to do so, but in the ten days of her imprisonment she has eaten less than would make an ordinary meal. When the Sunday passed and her little girl was not resurrected, as she firmly believed she would be, Mrs. Freeman at once admitted that she and her husband had made an awful mistake, and with this acknowledgment the maternal instinct that pleaded so strongly in prayer that her child might be spared, has returned. She has said that she could not have consented to the sacrifice had she not firmly believed that Edith would be restored to life on the third day. She also says that it was revealed to her husband 36 hours before the sacrifice that Edith's immolation was demanded. He went to the barn and prayed for hours that God would take the cup from him, and she at length went to the barn and kneeling on the hay beside her husband, put her arm around his neck, and both of them prayed to be spared the necessity of doing the act, but they got no peace until they determined to do it. Her sorrow is most distressing now. She is in entire possession of her reasoning faculties, and the jailer's wife thinks that it would be a mercy if she could be bereft of reason. She moans, "Oh, my little darling child, how could God have permitted us, who loved Him so and tried to follow Him, to do such a wrong;" and then she bursts into the most passionate sobbing that lasts for hours. The seraphic look that was on her face when she was brought before the Justice is gone. Her face has wasted, leaving her cheek bones prominent, and both are bright red with hectic flush which indicates fever. Her otherwise white face and bloodless lips, and her great eyes that are red with weeping, her tottering step, and her inability to eat or sleep, are regarded as indications that very soon the reserve nervous strength will be exhausted and that she will rapidly decline. Her love for the baby and her remorse have over-shadowed her religious faith.

Her husband knows nothing of this. He is perfectly self-contented, and eats and sleeps well, still confident that God commanded the act. He has been reading "Fremont's Explorations." He said to-day to *The Sun* correspondent that he did not want any pettifoggers to defend him for notoriety but that if an eminent lawyer of Boston or New York would take his case and conduct the defence on the principles of the right of every man to follow the honest convictions of his conscience, he would accept such defence. Justice Hopkins, in his verdict given as Coroner and filed to-day, says that Edith Freeman's death was caused by the act of her father, who premeditated it, and who committed it without provocation, abetted by the mother, and that such act was done because both honestly believed that they were commanded by God to do it to illustrate their faith. The Justice believes that if any lawyer dares go before the court and argue that the act is consistent with a belief in the literal or supernatural teachings of the Bible and liable to be therefore repeated again, one of the most remarkable points will be placed before the courts of Massachusetts which they have ever been called on to consider.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, hit the nail squarely on the head when he said last Wednesday in the Senate:

"Members of Congress get $5,000 a year and mileage for one regular session. I do not propose to accumulate the expense of extra sessions. I know that some noise is sometimes made that an extra session of Congress costs the Government so much. I think, when members of Congress are paid by the year, if the interests of the country require that they should attend here a dozen times, they ought to attend on their regular salary, and not be increasing their pay on account of the extra sessions. I do not think anybody ought to have anything extra. That is my judgment on it. Half the year we are getting pay without services any way."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1879.

THE LAST NEW VETO—WHAT WILL THE MAJORITY DO? PROBABLE CONTINUATION OF PRESENT APPROPRIATIONS UNTIL JAN. 1ST, 1880—A FREE COINAGE SILVER BILL TO BE PASSED—EVERYBODY PLEASED WITH THE CRISIS—THE HAUSSMANIZATION OF WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT TO SUMMER AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

To parody Byron's famous definition of man, Congress has become a pendulum between a caucus and a veto. One week ago all the world was positive that the President would sign the "anti bayonet bill," as it is called, but while I write the newsboys are yelling—here's your evening paper with the President's veto message. The next question is what will the Democrats do about it. There is in the majority a strong sentiment in favor of a journment without provision for the army, but it is certain that the number in favor of this policy is not as great as it was when the last session adjourned. Senator Thurman, who is the acknowledged leader of his party in Washington, is reported (I say *reported*) to have said that it would be a great mistake for Congress to adjourn without having passed the necessary supplies for the military and civil services. Just what will be done it is, of course, impossible to say, but some plan of action will be agreed upon before the end of the week, and that plan will probably be to continue the army appropriation bill of last year until the 1st of January, 1880. Although a veto of the legislative appropriation bill is anticipated, the Senate will proceed to pass it in the same form as it has been passed by the House. If the bill shall be met with the expected veto, Congress will pass the jurors' test oath repeal and the supervisor's law, and if they shall be vetoed, supplies will be voted, as in the case of the other bills until the 1st of January next. It is confidently predicted that the majority will pass a free coinage silver bill and give the President something more to do in the veto line. Senator Beck has said: "Mr. Hayes' vetoes shall be made cheap by overstocking the market.

Outside of Congress both parties profess to be happy over the legislative crisis. Republicans insist that they will gain by the veto of all legislation that has for its object the abrogation of legislation arising out of the war and the Democrats insist that there will now be a clear and simple issue at the polls on the question of free elections.

It had been thought that Congress would adjourn before the 15th of June, but this last new veto complicates matters somewhat, and it may make a longer session necessary.

Spring has come upon us almost within a week. The many parks that dot the renewed Capitol City are clothed in green. The fountains that have been still during the winter, have commenced to play, and of evenings the setters in the public gardens are occupied by all sentimental people of all ages, colors and previous conditions. Washington has too much park space and too much width of street and avenue for its small population. Boss Shepherd has out-Haussmanized Baron Haussman, who is famous in architectural and engineering history for his modernization of Paris. The streets and boulevards and parks of our little capital are out of all proportion and the expense entailed in keeping them clean and in order is very great. Moreover, in summer, the only season in which they are attractive, Washington is practically deserted. No one who can afford to leave the city, but flies from the malarial monster that lurks in the swamps of the Potomac. The President will soon leave the White House for the more healthful heights of the Soldiers' Home. He will occupy the cottage in which President Lincoln lived during the war. The Secretary of War will also leave the city for a cottage in the same beautiful park. Members and Senators who own residences in the city will abandon them to the charge of servants or rent them to careful tenants until they shall be ready to occupy them for the next session. Four years ago living in Washington was very expensive. Now, in no city in the Union can be found such cheap board and lodging. Many of the first class hotels have reduced their prices to anti-bellum rates, and accommodations can be had in excellent boarding houses for from $25 to $30 per month. Next to parks and streets we have an excess of eating houses and restaurants; at many of these an excellent meal can be obtained for 25 cents.

After adjournment I hope to vary my correspondence by writing you from the mining districts of the Pacific slope, from eastern watering places, and, perhaps, from Europe.

C. A. S.

John J. Andrews, a Philadelphia merchant, lost the sight of his left eye twenty years ago, and physicians told him that there was no cure. The useless member gave him no trouble until 1877, but thereafter it was occasionally so painful that he writhed on the floor until the attack was over. Many of the best oculists made careful examinations, and were unable to ascertain the nature of the disease. Lately he put himself into the hands of a Philadelphia physician, of whose investigation he says: "He blistered me around the eye to draw out the inflammation, and at last he said: 'I know what it is not; it is not inflammation, and that is one point gained.' He drew out a diseased tooth and cut out a piece of the jaw bone and did some probing; finally he said: 'It does not come from a tooth nerve, and that is another point gained.' He dosed me with quinine until he was satisfied, and then he said: 'It is not miasma, and that is an other point gained.' Last Thursday he put me into a darkened room, and, throwing an indescribably bright light into my eye, looked into my eye for two mortal hours. At last he exclaimed: 'I have the secret.' Looking in through the pupil of the eye he could see a live cysticercus, or embryo tape worm." This was the first case of the kind in America, and was exhibited to most of the physicians in Philadelphia. An operation with a knife removed the creature.

UNIFORMITY PRESERVED.

By using the Perfected Butter Color of Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., a complete uniformity in the appearance of butter is preserved and a desirable shade, easily maintained. It is the best preparation known, for coloring butter.

—State Senator Jones H. French, of Massachusetts, has given all his salary and mileage for the term for the relief of the families of the lost Gloucester and Rockport fishermen.

Ending a Court House War.

Thomas Brown was elected one of the Commissioners of Wayne county in 1875. He was then well to do, and occupied a fine residence just out of Honesdale, Pa. He was the leading member of the Board of Commissioners and controlled it. His son, H. S. Brown was appointed clerk of the Board. Honesdale became the county seat of Wayne county in 1843. The frame Court House then erected had never been improved or enlarged, although the population and business of the county had more than doubled. The subject of building a new Court House had been agitated for some years. In 1876 the preliminary proceedings required by law having been taken, the Court ordered the County Commissioners to build a new Court House. With a population of 40,000 in the county, and no county debt it was thought that a $100,000 Court House would not be too expensive. Arrangements were made to erect a building of that class. From the beginning the people of the county were strongly opposed to the work. The feeling was worked upon by ambitious politicians, and it became so strong that ordinary party lines were forgotten, and the only parties in the county were the Court House and anti-Court House parties. Of the former Commissioner Thomas Brown was a conspicuous leader. William Hartwell, a wealthy and influential farmer of an interior township, became a power in the anti-Court House party. The opponents of the Court House hampered the work by injunctions and legal proceedings of various kinds. Thomas Brown used liberally of his means to carry through the plans which were devised to defeat the efforts of the anti-Court House people. He was an old contractor and builder, and had set his heart on perpetuating his name in the county through work on the new Court House.

On the result of the election in the county in 1877 everything depended. The Court House party had control of the offices, and the anti-Court House party were putting forth extraordinary efforts to secure several to be filled that year. They elected their ticket by an overwhelming majority. Probably no other person in the county did the result give more joy than to William Hartwell. He had resolved that Thomas Brown and the other Commissioners should not complete the new Court House, and the success of his party at the polls virtually put an end to the work. The disastrous result of the election so affected Commissioner Brown that he died a few hours after the news was received. Last fall William Hartwell was elected to the position Thomas Brown had filled, two other anti-Court House men taking the places of Brown's colleagues in the Board, and Brown's son was removed from the clerkship. The county was in debt $60,000 for the work that had been done on the Court House, which was nearly half finished. The old Court House was torn down in 1877. It is not likely that the new one will be completed for years. Meantime court is held over a bar room in an out-of-the way part of Honesdale.

It was supposed that Thomas Brown had left his family well provided for, but the troubles of the past two years had involved him ruinously. The claims against his estate were pressed, and a few weeks ago the sheriff levied on the Brown homestead, and advertised it for sale. His son H. S. Brown, desired to save the property, if possible, and appealed to Commissioner William Hartwell, three weeks ago, to pay off the claims against the estate, and take a mortgage on the property. Hartwell's wife had died a few days after he was elected County Commissioner. He had never seen the widow of Thomas Brown. He went to see her in regard to making the arrangement about the transfer of claims against her property. He was so pleased with her that a few days afterward he made a proposal of marriage to her. She accepted him. He paid off the claims against the property, and made her a wedding present of a deed to the homestead. They were married on Wednesday of last week.

CAST-IRON FELLOWS.

Men of endorance have healthy kidneys and liver. No aches in the back, no piles or spinal pains. The remedy for these distresses is undoubtedly Kidney-Wort, a vegetable preparation, which harmonizes all the internal forces of the body.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL JACOBY,
of Bloom.

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Pine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
of Scott.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE ASHSTONS"
OPERA HOUSE
Friday and Saturday Evenings,
May 23d and 24th.

Friday Evening May 23d, the eminent character actor

MR. J. B. ASHTON
AS
'RIP VAN WINKLE.'
Saturday Evening May 24th,
THE GREATEST LIVING CHILD ARTISTE
LITTLE DORRIT ASHTON
AS
"FANCHON THE CRICKET."
Great Reduction in Prices.

GENERAL ADMISSION, - - 25 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, - - 35 CENTS.

Seats may be secured after Monday, May 19th at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

ED. C. YOUNG, Agent.
May 16, '79-2w

CLARK F. HARDER,
BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets,
and dealer in LUMBER and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, HARDWARE, &c.
THIRD STREET, CATAWISSA, PA.
May 16, '79-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1879.

The following described real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, to-wit:

1. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Millville, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east one hundred and one and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by same north seventy-seven and one-half degrees east thirty-one and eight-tenths perches to a post in said road; thence by land of Stacy John south twenty-seven degrees east 197⅛ perches to a stone, thence by land of J. B. Yetter and heirs of Henry Bauman, deceased, south eighty-six degrees west one hundred and thirty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by purpart No. 2 of Daniel Yetter, deceased, north thirty and one-half degrees west one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone in the middle of the aforesaid public road, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a stone dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

2. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Millville, thence by said road north thirty-four and one-half degrees, east seventy-three perches to a stone in said road, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east twenty-six and six-tenths perches to a stone in said road, thence by other lands of Joseph Geiger south thirty and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of C. B. Gearhart and J. B. Yetter south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and four and one-half perches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Yetter north thirty-one and one-fourth degrees west sixty-four and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six acres and four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

3. Tract of land on the right of the public road Millmville to Mainville and adjoining lands of C. B. Gearhart on the east, J. J. Gearhart on the north and others containing about seventy acres more or less.

4. Tract adjoining lands of Peter Miller on the north, J. J. Gearhart on the east, U. J. Campbell on the south and J. C. Shuman on the west, containing about forty acres.

5. Lot in the village of Mainville fronting on Main road and adjoining on the south another lot of Joseph Geiger, on the west by lands of J. W. Shuman, and on the north by school house lot, containing three acres whereon are erected a dwelling house, large barn, blacksmith shop and out-buildings.

6. Lot in village of Mainville adjoining last above described lot on the north, on the main road east, south by William T. Shuman, and west by W. J. Shuman, whereon are erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Joseph Geiger and to be sold as the property of Joseph Geiger.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of Samuel Shuman, on the west by land of Jacob B. Yetter and on the north by lot of J. E. Dougenberger, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, frame stable and out-buildings.

ALSO,

Another house and lot of ground situate in said Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of the Public School District, on the west and north by lot of land of John W. Shuman, on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

Also a certain tract of cleared land situate in said Main township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of Joseph Geiger and others, on the south by land of John W. Shuman, on the west by public road leading from Espytown to Mainville and on the north by lot of M. V. B. Kostenbauder, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of U. J. Campbell.

ZARR, Attorney.

ALSO,

Also all that certain lot of ground situate in Zerr's addition to the town of Catawissa in the township of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the north by lot No. 12, on the east by an alley twenty feet wide, and on the south by lot No 14, being lot marked and numbered on the plan of Zerr's Addition to the town of Catawissa No. 13 containing in front on said Fourth street fifty feet (50 feet) and extending in depth southeastwardly of the same breadth by lines parallel to the streets of the town of Catawissa aforesaid to the aforesaid alley twenty feet wide.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of George Zarr against W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee and William Rhawn, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee, and William Rhawn, terre tenant.

ZARR, Attorney. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Yeager, on the east by land of William Dreisbach and others, on the south by land of William Belig, and on the west by land of Conrad Haussman, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a house, bank barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about forty-five acres situate in said township adjoining lands of Ezekiel Delephain, William Z. Soult, L. Duty and others.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about thirty acres situate in said township, adjoining lands of M. Manhart, F. Yocum, Will Lanan and others.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Samuel Houck and to be sold as the property of Samuel Houck.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in Main township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Mensinger, on the east by land of David Brown, on the south by land of H. W. Brown and on the west by land of Nathan Miller and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, on which are erected a brick house, bank barn, two wagon sheds, and other out-buildings; also good fruit orchards and a fine spring of water at house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John Waltz, Guardian of Benj. I. Nuss, Aaron Nuss and Amanda Nuss against William Mensinger and to be sold as the the property of William Mensinger.

ABBOTT & HAWS, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
May 16, 78-ts

Rowell & Co's. Adv't's.

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE
PRIDE OF DURHAM.
A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs.
Manufactured by J. L. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C.
May 2, 1879-1m r

AGENTS, READ THIS
We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Write for circulars and sample free. Address FARMER & Co., Marshall, Mich.
May 2, 79-1m r

$1200 profits on 30 days investment of $100—Official Reports, free—$100
Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500, $1000. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. r May 2, 79-1m

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE.
May 2, '79-4w r

Advertisement of 4 lines, inserted one week in 300 newspapers for $10. Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.
May 2d, 1879-1m r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF DAVID V. CRITES, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David V. Crites late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse John and Noah S. Crites, Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

JESSE JOHN,
NOAH S. CRITES,
Administrators,
Catawissa, Pa.
C. W. MILLER, Atty.
May 9, '79-6w

HORSE BOOK Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 25 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
May 9, '79-1y

SHERIFF'S SALE..

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1879.

A piece or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line between the counties of Luzerne and Columbia, thence on line of land formerly owned by D. F. Seybert sixty-six perches to stone in line of land of Peter Hayman, thence by Hayman's land south two degrees, west eighty perches to a stone corner, thence north eighty-eight and one-half degrees, east, thirty-three perches to a stone in the county line aforesaid, thence by the county line aforesaid seventy-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing seventeen acres and ninety-one perches strict measure more or less, all improved.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. E. Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. R. Seybert and Charles B. Jackson, Administrator of Elizabeth Smethers, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth Smethers, deceased.

JACKSON, Attorney.
Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
May 9, '79-ts

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Wellington Yeager, a Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The creditors will take notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at BLOOMSBURG, in said District on the 26th day of MAY, A. D., 1879, at one o'clock p. m., at the Exchange Hotel, before R. A. Mercur, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purpose named in the 47th Section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 1867, to-wit: A final distribution of said bankrupt's estate, and at that meeting I shall apply for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 50th Section of said Bankrupt Act.

DANIEL MORRIS,
Numedia, Pa., May 8, 1879-4w Assignee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
NOW OFFER
IMMENSE LINES
OF
SPRING GOODS!

Which should be inspected by every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

Those who do not visit the city can secure every advantage offered by our unrivalled stock and very low prices through the Mail Order Department.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples.

SPRING SILKS.

Black Silks of all reliable makes. Colored Silks in all the staple and fashionable colorings. The latest effects in Stripes, Checks, Jaspers, Louisines, &c. All the Novelties in immense assortment. Satins, Velvets, Foulards, Pekin Stripes, Damasses, Brocades &c.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A visit of inspection will verify our statement that we have the largest and best assorted stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Paris Fabrics, novel in texture and design, at a small advance over cost of importation, and immense lines of PLAIN FABRICS, in assortment of textures and colorings quite bewildering.

SPRING HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.

This stock is simply wonderful in variety of styles and textures. It includes All-Silk, All-Wool, Silk and Wool, Silk, Wool and Cotton, etc. At the same counters will be found the largest line of BUNTINGS ever offered at retail anywhere, in Blacks and Colors of every conceivable quality and price.

SPRING FOREIGN COTTONS.

The designs in foreign Cottons for the present Spring and Summer are particularly pleasing. The variety we are showing from which to make selection, and the richness and elegance of our exclusive styles, must convince buyers, after a careful examination, that our stock cannot possibly be excelled.

SPRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES.

This season we present to buyers a new feature in dress suits. Instead of high-priced imported suits out of the reach of every one,

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11:30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIRDVILLE.—Leave Lairdville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

William Hagenbuch, Executor, of Isaac Hagenbuch will sell at Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday, June 7th 1879, valuable Real Estate. See advertisement in another column.

The "Ashtons" are coming. See advertisement on 2d page.

The attendance at court this week was not large.

Dr. J. F. Chapin of Benton has removed to Schoolcraft, Michigan.

PLASTER.—Nova Scotia Plaster, in barrels very cheap for cash by J. SCHUYLER.

J. J. Brower, Esq., and family spent a few days in Philadelphia recently.

Dr. W. M. Reber went to Philadelphia on Monday.

H. C. Hartman has put an iron fence around his property on Market street.

The Friendship engine took a little exercise in front of the court house last Friday evening. It appeared in good condition.

The Governor has signed the Bill repealing the Act of 1820, which prohibited horse racing at agricultural fairs.

William Kreamer is improving his property on Iron street by putting an iron fence around the yard.

Bishop Foster will deliver a lecture in the Opera House Thursday evening of next week; subject to be announced.

An Excursion from Bloomsburg to Niagara and return about the 28th of May is expected at very reduced rates.

The grass, grain, gardens and roads all need rain. A heavy fall of water would be hailed with delight.

Decoration day will soon be here. It is time some arrangements for its proper observance were being made.

The Third street school closed on Saturday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The room was crowded, and the programme was enjoyed by all present.

On Saturday last the Normal School Societies played a match game of ball which resulted in favor of the Calliepian nine by a score of 75 to 27.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of J. Schuyler & Son had better call, pay up, and save costs.

J. SCHUYLER,

All kinds of hair work done cheaply, neatly and promptly by Lizzie B. Jacoby, Iron street, below Fourth. Patronize home industry.

Certain parties amused themselves one night last week by carrying off other people's front gates. If the offenders fall into the hands of our police they will be summarily dealt with.

We are glad to learn that some of our enterprising citizens have already taken steps towards a proper celebration of the 4th of July. Keep the ball rolling, and let us have a good old fashioned Fourth.

We have received a copy of the *Osceola Record* published by (H. C.) Bittenbender & Buell, at Osceola Poke county Nebraska. Among the advertisements of the paper we notice the cards of George P. Waller M. D., and H. C. Bittenbender, Attorney at Law.

An improvement has been made in the post-office by moving the frame work and boxes about four feet further out into the room. This gives abundant room for the operators inside, and still leaves sufficient space for the public. Joe engineered the job.

Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, will confirm a class of candidates at the Episcopal church in this town on Ascension Day, May 22d, in the evening at half past seven o'clock. There will be Holy Communion in the morning at half past ten.

FRIVOLOUS COUNSEL,

The idle talk of unscientific people who know nothing of the invisible action of medicine, should not be heeded by those who have kidney or liver troubles. One package of Kidney-Wort is then the reasonable thing to have. Your Druggist has it.

We clip the following local from the Fillmore county *Review* printed at Geneva Nebraska:

"By the time the next *Review* appears, we and the other half of us, everything being favorable, will be at the mouth of the great Missouri. Business will not cease in the *Review* office however, for the same will be left in the hands of M. B. Reeves, and Mr. Will W. Wirt, who will be pleased to attend to all business matters.

On Tuesday at the residence of S. V. Boone John F. Peacock, teller of the Bloomsburg Banking Company was married to Miss Thirma S Myers. The wedding was very private only the near relatives being present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. H. Yocum. The happy couple left on the noon train for New York. May they have a long, happy and prosperous life.

The Ashtons who are to render the play of "Rip Van Winkle" and "Fanchon the Cricket" on May 23d and 24th, at the Opera House, come well recommended. The Towanda correspondent of the Wilkes Barre *Record of the Times* says:

"The Ashtons, who were here all last week, closed their series of first-class entertainments on Saturday evening. Little Dorrit Ashton, a beautiful and intelligent child of eleven years, has taken the leading part in each performance. She was enchanting as Capitola in the "Hidden Hand," irresistably lovely in "Fanchon." The whole troupe is excellent, but "Little Dorrit" is simply wonderful.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY Tobacco.

The mountains are on fire in many places in this and adjoining counties. The scene down Market street Tuesday night, of the fire on the Catawissa hills was grand. The top of the range was crowded with a ridge of flame illuminating the sky in all directions. Much damage is being done. Commissioner Richart owns a tract on the Nescopec mountains, where he is engaged in peeling bark. Should the fire continue much longer it will reach him, and subject him to great loss. A heavy rain would quench the flames and preserve a large amount of property. The fires are supposed to have originated from locomotive sparks.

The marriage services of Mr. George Abbott McKelvy and Miss Leonora Jacoby, which took place in the Lutheran Church, on Thursday morning at half past ten under charge of Rev. O. D. S. Marclay, was of the most interesting character. The formula was written by the pastor, especially for this occasion, and was very beautiful in language and thought. The altar was beautifully and tastefully decorated with bouquets under charge of lady friends of the bride. A very large assemblage was there to witness the ceremony. The couple started for Millersburg, Dauphin county, where they intend making their future home. The well-wishes of their many friends accompany them.

A few years ago the COLUMBIAN, in the interest of the people, and against a corrupt ring fought the Jail Job. We were denounced by the parties interested at the time, and threatened with official vengance. That meant the loss of County patronage. We counted the cost, and have pecuniarily suffered since but the *people* have sustained us in our course.

The reason, therefore, why the Mercantile Appraisement does not appear in our columns as it has done for thirteen years past, is because last year a Democratic board of Commissioners gave the appointment of Mercantile Appraiser to a Republican, who naturally inserts his list in a Republican paper and omits the COLUMBIAN.

SELLING LIQUOR BY THE BOTTLE.—The Perry *Freeman* says that Judge Junkin, at the recent term of the county court, gave a caution to the hotel keepers about the practice of selling liquors by the bottle. He said the landlord was bound to know who were to use the liquor, and that no landlord had the right to sell a bottleful of liquor to a sober man who transferred it to those who were in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or to minors. It was always suspicious when a sober man bought a quart of whiskey; he generally was employed to buy it for those to whom innkeepers would not sell it. Proof of its transfer and use to drunkards and minors was sufficient cause for revoking the innkeeper's license.

BAD LANGUAGE.

Bad language runs into bad deeds. Select any society you please; suffer yourself to converse in its dialect, to use its slang, to speak in the character of one who relishes it, and I need not tell how soon your moral sense will lower down to its level. Becoming intimate with it you lose your horror of it. To be too much with bad men and bad places, is not only unwholesome to a man's morality, but unfavorable to his faith and trust in God. It is not every man who could live as Lot did in Sodom, and then be fit to go out under God's convoy. This obvious principle of itself, furnishes a reason not only for watching the tongue, but for keeping ourselves as much as possible out of the company of bad associates.

FIRE IN CATAWISSA.

About noon on Monday, May 12th, a fire broke out in the frame building on the west side of Fourth street Catawissa, owned and occupied by Misses Mears. The building is a total loss. Insured in the Franklin of Philadelphia by B. F. Hartman agent. The next building owned by Miss Sophia Knittle and occupied by tenant was damaged by fire, insured in the British America, by C. F. Knapp agent and adjuster. He was informed of his loss at 9 o'clock p. m., and the next morning before 9 o'clock was on the ground, had the loss adjusted and satisfactorily settled. This is quick work, considering time and distance. Mr. K. is the right man in the right place.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

There have been two deaths in Orangeville this week. Jacob Coleman, who has been sick for a long time having had his leg amputated about a year ago, died on Wednesday May 7th.

Samuel Coleman died Monday night, he has been sick for some time.

The May number of *The Educator* is out and has some very good articles. We learn from it that the Academy is to be supplied with guns.

The crops in this section begin to suffer for want of rain.

The peach and cherry trees are full of blossoms.

Mr. Low has got his new goods open and appears to be doing a thriving business.

Nothing new appears to turn up, so I remain in waiting WILKENS MICAWBER.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

The signs of the times indicate the application of largely increased numbers of persons for teacher's certificates during the current year. They will come to the examination possessing all degrees of qualification for the work of teaching, very good, good, fair, poor and very poor. The purpose of this article is to request superintendents to adopt at their examinations such a standard of qualifications as will shut out all applicants except about enough, to supply the schools. In this way the schools will be protected from the rush of incompetent teachers, the teachers' profession will be strengthened and elevated, and the educational interests of the public will be greatly subserved. The threatened evil is a swarm of incompetents in our school rooms at very low salaries. If not checked, it will drive the best teachers out of the profession and greatly decrease the efficiency of our schools. The men to guard the school interests thus jeopardized are the superintendents. It is their duty to do it without fear or favor.—*Pennsylvania School Journal (official department).*

ANOTHER SHOOTING.

By the following dispatch to the *Philadelphia Times* dated Mauch Chunk, May 10th, it would seem that a couple of Bob Klotz's festive friends came to grief:

"Since the Mollie Maguire times there hasn't been so much excitement in Mauch Chunk as the shooting of Sebastian Hahn by Fred Wagner, which occurred at the American House this morning at 7 o'clock, has caused. Hahn and Wagoner are both Germans, but have resided here for years and are equally respected in the community. The former is employed by Hon. Robert Klotz as general utility man and as private watchman at the savings bank of G. B. Linderman & Co. He is nearly seven feet high, and very powerful. This morning he and Wagner were "fooling" with each other, the latter being behind the bar of the American House and Hahn in the yard outside. Wagner picked up a small air gun, and in a joke said: "Hahn I will shoot you.' Hahn replied: "Go ahead," and Wagner pulled the trigger. The bullet entered Hahn's breast near the shoulder and penetrated into the lungs. Hahn was at once carried into the European House and Dr. Horace De Young summoned. The ball could not be found. Hahn is in a very critical condition and it is not believed possible that he can recover.

Wagner did not know that the gun was loaded, and he is in great distress at having shot his friend. Hahn made an ante-mortem statement, holding Wagner guiltless of criminal intent, declaring that they were having a friendly skylark. The gun shoots a ball calibre 22, and had been loaded by Mr. Lentz, the proprietor of the house, to shoot rats. Hahn has no relatives in this country. Wagner has a wife and two children, is a young man of 26, and has an excellent reputation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

May 8th. Report of viewers of a road in Centralia borough in favor of a road, confirmed nisi.

Report of Auditor distributing funds in the hands of the administrator of Sarah Hartzel deceased, confirmed nisi.

And now May 8th, 1879, ordered that a venire be issued for a grand jury for September Sessions, also for thirty six traverse jurors in the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer for the first week, and for a like number in the Common Pleas for the second week.

BY THE COURT.

Samuel Trimmer vs. the county of Luzerne, and A. P. Barber. Case stated filed on motion of C. R. Buckalew, of counsel for plaintiff, and Court grant leave to discontinue as against A. P. Barber one of the defendants, according to the agreement of the parties in the said case stated.

Sheriff's return of sale of real estate of Moore Creveling read in open court, and a rule granted on the Sheriff to pay money into court.

Sheriff acknowledged deeds in open court.

May 12th, second week.

List of jurors called. Jacob Baker and J. Bachman excused.

Auditor's report making distribution in estate of William Stall deceased, presented and confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report in estate of Cornelius Kiskendall deceased, confirmed nisi.

Opinion of the Court on the Auditor's report in I. John & Son assigned estate, filed.

Widow's appraisement in estate of John Ent deceased, set aside.

Return to order of sale in the following estates confirmed finally:

Estate of S. D. White, estate of Isaiah Yeager, estate of Peter Helwig.

Estate Maria Biggs confirmed nisi.

Inquest in partition awarded in estate of Andrew Gingles.

Michael Walter appointed tipstaff.

Road in Greenwood township near J. Redline's, confirmed finally.

Road in Centre township near Alem Whitmire's, confirmed nisi.

Road in Pine township near A. J. Lyons, confirmed nisi.

S. Wolf sworn in as constable of Mifflin.

Wagner, Starr & Co., vs. C. R. Barnes, et ux. Verdict for defendants.

Danville National Bank for use of I. W. McKelvy, vs. G. W. Shaffer et al.

May 14, verdict for plaintiff for $774.54.

Jane E. Brown vs. A. J. Brown's executor. Verdict for defendant.

Petition of L. K. Maurer for writ of *habeas corpus* for the body of J. D. Hall, to testify in court in Montour county.

M. Michel vs. G. Thomas. Verdict for plaintiff $22.

Hannah Weiss vs. J. W. Hoffman. Verdict for plaintiff $168.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the council was held Wednesday evening May 7th.

Present, I. S. Kuhn, president, and Lockard, Drinker, Rabb and Evans, members.

Minutes of April 9th read and approved.

Mr. Evans reported that the room occupied by the Hook & Ladder Company frequently gets in bad condition by reason of a leaky roof on the building. Messrs. Rabb and Evans were appointed a committee to wait upon the proprietor of the building and call his attention to the matter.

Mr. Evans also stated that the Hook & Ladder Company desired new hooks. Messrs. Rabb and Lockard were appointed a committee to procure them and report at next meeting. Levi Cox Jr., was added to the police force.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Drinker who moved its adoption.

Resolved, That a town tax of eight mills on the dollar of valuation of "Built up property" and proportioned according to law on all other taxable property, trades and occupations, be levied and assessed for the current year, [1879] and that of the said tax, the sum of $2750 00 be assessed, levied and collected, clear of all manner of deduction for the payment of the interest and the liquidation of the securities issued by the town and falling due during the current year, the classification of property assessed to be the same as last year.

The resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote.

On motion the following bills were approved and the secretary authorized to draw orders for payment of the same

Street Commissioner's bill,	$15.27
Bloomsburg Gas Company,	46.08
Brockway & Eiwell, printing,	40.00
D. Laycock, police,	2.00
C. M. Vander-lice, printing,	43.00
M. C. Woodward, pad-lock,	.30
Secretary's salary.	15.00
Total,	$161.65

F. P. Billmyer, Town treasurer, presented his bond with I. W. McKelvy, and Peter Billmyer as sureties, approved by the President. On motion approved by the council and ordered filed. Adjourned.

DIED, in Orangeville on the 7th inst Jacob H. Coleman, aged 31 years 4 months and 12 days.

While engaged in boating near Buffalo in 1862, Mr. Coleman, whose death is announced, had his right leg crushed between the boat and an aqueduct. After remaining in the hospital of that city five months he was brought to his home in this county. Under treatment of Dr. Yost his limb was apparently healed. But in the fall of 1877 it festered, which finally necessitated its amputation last June. His limb healed rapidly and in a few weeks he was seen upon the streets. But last fall it again festered which proved fatal by eating through one of the arteries. Mr. Coleman was a poor man and labored hard to support his family. During his sickness the kind people in and about Orangeville contributed much to his support. He leaves a wife and four little children to mourn his death, whom we commend to the kind regards of the community and to our common Heavenly Father. A. H.

DON'T LOOK SHABBY.

When using Leamon's Dyes, prepared by Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt, your entire wardrobe can be made as handsome as though just out of the store. These dyes are more satisfactory in action than any of the crude color agents heretofore sold. Sold by druggists.

FASHIONABLE FOOLISHNESS.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, *spiritualle* face and a figure of sylph, like proportion—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and *petite* figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxuriant carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the fresh, blooming face and well-rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that as much as gentleman may profess to admire the face and form paled and emaciated by disease, when they chose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, buoyant-spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard remedy for female diseases and weaknesses. It has the two-fold advantages of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by all druggists.

THE FASHION IN FANS.—Fans are very handsome as well as extremely odd this season; some have ebony sticks and the tops are of plush in Persian designs; some striped fans are embroidered in the stripes or painted by hand with little Pompadour boquets; others have black and white satin stripes, and the black stripe is filled with tinsel. Fans are made in all the handsome satin striped materials used for dresses, and are especially arranged to suit costumes; the tans and grays are very rich and are in satin brocades.

POULTRY.—Young chicks will thrive best when they are kept dry and clean, and moved frequently to fresh ground. There is no better place for a coop than the garden through which the chicks will wander freely, picking up or driving off many insects. A bed of young cabbages may be kept clear of flea-beetles, and other crops may be preserved in a similar manner, by a few broods of chicks: Provide an abundance of clean water, tight shelter overhead and a dry floor. There will rarely be gapes if this plan is followed.

TORONTO, QUEEN CITY OF THE DOMINION.

The energy of its inhabitants, the beauty of its public buildings, seats of learning, board and well regulated thoroughfares, placed on the shores of Lake Ontario, among the many business firms, none stand more deservedly high than the house of E. Hooper & Co., Pharmacists. A rare skill, extensive and long experience in the manipulating and compounding of medicine, and a determination that nothing but pure Drugs shall emanate from their establishment, has carried the firm to the highest pinacle of financial success. *Gilles Liniment Iodide Ammonia* and *Pills* are by them considered as a most valuable addition, and in all cases of enlarged Joints of the Hands or Feet, Neuralgia, Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, superior to any remedy now known.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

DR. GILES.
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents

A Murderer Caught.

A SCOTCH DETECTIVE, DISGUISED AS A BAG PIPER, CATCHES HIS MAN.

We met the detective named in the following paragraph from the *Pottsville Chronicle*, at the Wyoming Centennial. He was then and there in search of his man.

For nearly two years past a young man, wearing the garb of a Highland piper, has been wandering about in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, playing his pipes in the streets, attending picnics and dances, and apparently depending on his instrument to make him a living. He visited Pottsville frequently and will be remembered and recognized by *Chronicle* readers all over the Schuylkill region. On the night the skating rink opened he played and danced in James Murray's restaurant for a party of Scotch citizens who pronounced him genuine. A few days since, says the *Shenandoah Herald*, he was playing in a mining village on the outskirts of Scranton. A crowd had gathered around him, among them a mine laborer named Braidy. Suddenly the piper ceased his music, and stepping from the crowd seized Braidy by the shoulder, announced that the laborer was his prisoner. At the same time he produced papers which he said was his authority for making his arrest.

Braidy seemed entirely overwhelmed by the arrest, and made no opposition or protest, but accompanied the piper to the authorities, where it was revealed that the piper was a detective. For two years he had been on the track of his prisoner, who is charged with having murdered a wealthy man named Findlay, in Scotland, in January, 1877. Braidy was in the employ of Findlay. Early one morning the latter was found dead by the roadside with his skull crushed with a club. Braidy was discharged the morning before for drunkenness. He had been heard to make a threat that he would get even with Findlay. He was nowhere to be found, but was traced to Glasgow, where it was believed he had taken a vessel for America.

William Male, a detective, was employed by the relatives of the murdered man to come to this country and search for Braidy, who it was thought would bring up in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he had friends working. One of Briady's peculiarities was his love for the music of the bagpipe, so the detective, being a piper, adopted the disguise of a Scotch piper, and played about in the coal towns, in hope of some day attracting the attention of the man he was seeking, he being sure, from information he had received, that Briady really was somewhere in the coal regions. The ruse succeeded, after two years' patient trial. Male is now on his way to Scotland with the alleged murderer.

The culture of sugar beets is attracting a good deal of attention among the New England farmers. Maine tried the experiment several years ago, the state rendering some assistance, and it has proved a success. A good many New Hampshire farmers are going to plant small sections this spring, and in the fall compare notes as to the cost of raising and the amount of the yield. In Massachusetts the farmers of the Connecticut River Valley propose to go into the business on a large scale this year, many of them turning to beets from tobacco, which has brought low prices of late years, while its continued cultivation exhausts the soil at a terrible rate. In Europe the cultivation of sugar beets has reached enormous proportions, and about half of all the sugar consumed on the Continent is derived from that source.—*Phila. Times.*

WHY WILL YOU

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 7 cents. Try it and be convinced. aug 30, '78-tf

A LITERARY AVALANCHE.

An enviable fame among people who love good books is being achieved by the "American Book Exchange," 55 Beekman street, New York. Simultaneously with the completion of their wonderfully cheap and successful Acme edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature, they announce the publication of six other standard and popular books all choice editions, at prices heretofore unheard of. They are "Rollin's Ancient History," 1,192 very large double-column pages, large type, price cloth, $2.00, sheep, $2.50; "Arabian Nights," large type, cloth 55 cents; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," very large type, cloth, 50 cents; "Robison Crusoe," large type, cloth 55 cents; and Baron Munchausen," extra large type, cloth, 50 cents. A discount of 10 per cent from these prices is allowed to all whose orders are received before June 1, and an additional discount of 10 per cent when ordered in clubs of five or more of either book, or to the amount of $10 or more selected from the list at one time. Circulars giving full particulars, specimens of type, &c., will be sent free on request. Sold only to buyers direct, and not through dealers or agents.

Forest Fires.

The destruction of so large a proportion of our American forests annually by fire is becoming a matter of serious concern. The magnitude of the injury cannot be estimated simply by the loss of the timber as an article of marketable value, nor by the frequent destruction of buildings and crops, and in some instance the annihilation of entire villages. All these may be replaced in course of time by human energy and thrift. The great damage of our forest fires can only be properly appreciated on a thorough comprehension of the important part of which our forests perform in the economy of nature. The forest tree is endowed with a power of suction by which it absorbs a proportion of the moisture of the atmosphere, and consequently the humidity of the atmosphere and the consequent rainfall is always greater in wooded districts than in barren wastes. In fact the agricultural history of the world proves that the destruction of timber is always followed by drouth and consequent aridity of soil. In the old world large districts of country which at one time were covered with verdure and fruitage, are now scarcely capable of sustaining their sparse and widely scattered population. The opinions of some of the most eminent modern travelers coincide with the traditions and history of the past, in the theory that many of the arid wastes of Europe and Asia were once the sites of dense forests. The trees have been cut down or destroyed by fire, and along with them in the course of time, has disappeared almost every vestige of vegetation. The same result, to a partial degree, has been observed in this country. In the wooded districts of Maine and the northwest, where the woods have been cut down or destroyed, the decrease in the annual rainfall is already noticeable to an appreciable extent. The absence of trees is the chief reason for the frequent and long continued drouths which sometimes consume the harvests of the great west; while in those localities where the settlers have gone to the trouble to plant and cultivate trees, there is already an increase of rain at regular periods. The only rains they get upon the plains are from the storm centers, which sweep in majestic grandeur from one end of the country to the other. Ordinarily the refreshing local storms are unknown. In the state of New York the matter has frequently been brought to the notice of the legislature, and the plan proposed to keep the rainfall uniform for the commonwealth to purchase and set apart certain extensive wooded districts in elevated portions of the state, to be held for public parks, and to be carefully guarded against fire and the woodman's axe. This legislation is very good so far as it goes, but something more efficient is needed to prevent the recurrence of our forest fires. These conflagrations are either the result of accident, as where the fire is kindled among the dry leaves by the sparks from a locomotive, or a burning coal from a gun, or the coals from the camp of a party of hunters or fishers, or the burning of brush by settlers in the clearings; or they are the result of design and malice. In either event the law should be able to at least greatly curtail the number and extent of these conflagrations. Railway companies should be required to provide their engines with the most effective spark extinguishers. Persons who kindle mountain fires for the purpose of clearing the underbrush from their own lands, and permit them to be communicated to adjoining forests, should be held to a strict accountability for the damage they may occasion; and it should be made a penal offense for hunters or fishermen to kindle fires in any wooded district. These precautionary measures may tend in some degree to lessen the immediate damage done by these disastrous conflagrations, as well as their disfigurement of the landscape and the injury they will ultimately entail upon the country by diminishing the annual rainfall and the consequent fertility of the soil. Here is a fruitful field for ambitious statesmen—more promising in its results than credit mobiliers or riot damage bills. If he is pronounced a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, how much more he who by the enactment of wise laws preserves the grass and the fruitage of an entire district of country to benefit and bless future ages. The time is coming when the American people will have to give this important problem some practical thought. The rapidity with which our timber is disappearing is a subject for alarm. The immense drain upon our forests for manufacturing purposes is thinning them out even more rapidly than the forest fires, and measures will have to be taken at no distant day, not only for the protection of forests, but also for the cultivation of young timber to take the place of that which is being removed. Some petty ruler once issued an edict that for every child that was born to a land-owner he had a fat of acorns, or chestnuts, or hickorynuts should be planted by the parents, the care of which should be made the especial duty of the youngest whose advent the planting had commemorated. The result was that the new generations found the forests growing up with them, ready to supply all their wants. Be a little foresight a similar result may be produced in any country however sterile, and even the most unpromising soil in a generation may be made to blossom as the rose.—*Evening Chronicle (Pottsville.)*

Exodus.

A statement originating no one knows where is going through all the newspapers, that the Pennsylvania railroad "has carried five car loads of emigrants daily for the west during the month of April, mostly from Pennsylvania stations."

If this be so the negro exodus is nowhere. Five car loads per day, say 50 to a car, is 250 per day; 30 times that is 7,500 a month. The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives the information that "3,500 emigrants left Harrisburg" for Kansas during February. If that be correct and a guess is ventured as to the movement in March, say 5,000, we have 16,000 as the contribution of Pennsylvania to Kansas "in the west." These are all whites.

The greatest number of negroes that has yet reached St. Louis is given as 8,500 to April and since that the estimate is 3,500. So that relatively Pennsylvania is contributing a greater number to the west than all of the negro exodus put together. The best of it is that they are industrious, thrifty emigrants, who go to stay, and are not dependent on the charity of the political philanthropists who are now "collecting funds" to sustain an emigration in no wise fit for the rude blasts of a Kansas prairie. Can't any one see the returning wave as soon as the new census has been taken.—*Patriot.*

The Reading papers say that there is a person traveling through Berks, Chester and Delaware counties, who has another sharp trick to get farmers into trouble. He left a plow at a farmer's, with the verbal consent to use the plow, and if not liked to return it. He also left a printed advertisement of its merits. The farmer in looking over it found a notice in due form, stating that when trial is made of the plow the agent must be notified within two days of it. Many farmers will never see the notice, but will take the advertisement heedlessly, and then through failure to notify in two days will be compelled to keep the plow, inasmuch as the agent can be qualified that the farmer cannot deny receiving it.

Items.

—From a military point of view a base ball club is a battery of nine pounders.

—Rats are eating up the silk-worm nursing houses in Massachusetts.

—An auctioneer is a man of more hid tastes.

—Lady clerks are now employed in the court offices in Chester county.

Gov. Hoyt has signed the tramp act, but the message announcing the fact has not been sent to the Senate.

—Hon. John Cessna of Bedford has been cured of a cancer that fears were entertained would result seriously.

Now that California has a new constitution it should have a new legislature. Pennsylvania offers her free of charge, and will probably pay a premium for its removal.

—The law prohibiting spitting smoking in Nevada, under a penalty of $1000 fine or two years' imprisonment, went into effect on the 1st of May.

—Governor Robinson, of New York, has fully recovered from the complicated difficulty with one of his eyes, from which he has long suffered.

—A corpse of four days of criminal from Genoa was recently destroyed by judicial order at Lucca, because it was proved to be a subtraction with murder idea.

—A Rand & Pollock manufacturer declared that the conditions of an engineer's right to keep his engine running were that he should have supported him in the penitentiary during the time he was out of employment.

—Queen Victoria's bleeding will be a subject of the action of the Supreme Court of England early in June. The case has excited much interest in the legal profession, and it is believed will be of importance.

—Thos. Alexander H. Stephens' health is improving so rapidly that he will soon be able to resume his duties in the House of Representatives. He is receiving a vast number of letters from ex-slaves and ex-slaveholders, congratulating him upon his recovery.

—Mr. Field very lately bought a farm made over three quarters of a million by single speculation and now poor fellow is can't pay his taxes.

—The Fall River *Mercury News* relates the following as a fact: "Two men were conversing about the anticipated strike the other day when one of them, a mule-spinner, remarked that he had been in twenty-six strikes during his lifetime. "Well," said the other, "did you ever see one succeed by it?" "No once," was the reply, "not every time."

The wife of a Pittsburg lawyer has been from her husband's safe, a year ago, and started her father in a thriving business. She contracted a debt of $1200 for liquors in her husband's name, and a few days ago sold $1,500 worth of goods and left for parts unknown, leaving the husband to settle as well as he could, and to mourn over his wife for their joy.

—At the present time there are no tidings of sixteen vessels which sailed from the Australian ports, and are due at Atlantic ports, and about twenty-five vessels from China are overdue. A number of vessels which left Australia in the early part of January are still missing, and it is supposed they have been lost in the storms which have prevailed in the Indian ocean during the past three months. Many vessels have been driven to the southward.

A tiger-lizard was recently found in Allen county, Ohio, by a farmer named Jacob Hoffman, while plowing in a field. The animal came from under the roots of a tree which had been cut down. It was about a foot long, and had a head like a tiger. It was of a dark color, with yellow stripes on the back. It could run very fast, and was very active. It was killed with a hoe.

—Lake Valley, the newspaper organ of Prof. Valley of Bradford county, is dead. Its final paragraph, announcing the fact, says: "Some from our subscribers, Jacob Schenck, Jacob Bailey, Samuel Bailey, Jr., and Schultz and Pendleton, in the vicinity of Lake Valley, have favored us with pleasant calls during the week. Planting is now the order of the day."

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—Lake Valley, the newspaper organ of Prof. Valley of Bradford county, is dead. Its final paragraph, announcing the fact, says: "Some from our subscribers, Jacob Schenck, Jacob Bailey, Samuel Bailey, Jr., and Schultz and Pendleton, in the vicinity of Lake Valley, have favored us with pleasant calls during the week. Planting is now the order of the day."

—Gen. Grant and family have been entertained by Mr. Vanderbilt, and has made a visit to Mr. Jay Gould's residence. The latter has been entertaining Mr. Field, who has been in Europe for the benefit of his health. Mr. Field is a brother of Cyrus W. Field, the projector of the Atlantic telegraph.

—Mr. Field very lately bought a farm made over three quarters of a million by single speculation and now poor fellow is can't pay his taxes.

—The Fall River *Mercury News* relates the following as a fact: "Two men were conversing about the anticipated strike the other day when one of them, a mule-spinner, remarked that he had been in twenty-six strikes during his lifetime. "Well," said the other, "did you ever see one succeed by it?" "No once," was the reply, "not every time."

The wife of a Pittsburg lawyer has been from her husband's safe, a year ago, and started her father in a thriving business. She contracted a debt of $1200 for liquors in her husband's name, and a few days ago sold $1,500 worth of goods and left for parts unknown, leaving the husband to settle as well as he could, and to mourn over his wife for their joy.

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Boston Herald.

The Runaway Pawnee.

THE UNITED STATES COURT AT OMAHA DECIDES THAT THEY CANNOT BE FORCIBLY TAKEN TO INDIAN TERRITORY.

OMAHA, Neb., May 13.—Some weeks ago H. Tibbles, assistant editor of the Omaha *Herald*, engaged counsel to sue out a writ of habeas corpus to release "Standing Bear" and party, who were being returned to the Indian territory by military force, having fled therefrom on account of sickness, which was rapidly exterminating the tribe. Hon. J. L. Webster and Hon N. J. Poppleton argued the case for the Indians without fee. Judge Dundy, of the United States court, gave a decision yesterday. The points decided are:

First. That an Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and has, therefore, the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus in a federal court and before a federal judge, in all cases where he may be confined or in custody under color of the authority of the United States, or where he is restrained of liberty in violation of the constitution or laws.

Second. That General Cook, the respondent, being commander of the military department of the Platte has custody of the relators under color of the authority of the United States, and

Miscellaneous.

SPRING POETS, AROUSE!

A Move to Educate Editors to an Appreciation of Poesy.

SOME PERFECTLY ENTRANCING EFFUSIONS ON SPRING READ AT THE FIRST CONVENTION OF THE COMING POETS.

'We are due. In the fulness of time we should be on deck, ready to grapple with our natural enemy, the editor—I may say, the unappreciative editor. Spring, that verdant season, when all things green start from the circumambiant earth, is on the eve of fruition, and we should sprout, I may say, with nature's other productions.'

These were the opening remarks of Dionysius O'Gall, Chairman of the Spring Poets' Mutual Admiration Association, that held its first public lamentation in this city one day last week.

It was a gathering of lofty souls. Both sexes were represented largely, and, although the hall was large, there was not room sufficient to admit one-third of those who claimed admittance.

But two questions were discussed. These were, 'Why should the scrap-basket survive?' and 'Is it possible to educate an editor to a proper appreciation of poetry on Spring?'

The opinion was unanimous. The scrap-basket was voted an insatiate devourer of scintillations on Spring, and the editor was declared to be an obdurate animal, with a soul too small to ever arrive at a proper appreciation of the Spring muse.

Having settled these points, the association decided to enjoy a feast of reason, and every member, male and female, arose and drew forth yards and yards of exquisite verse upon the subject of Spring.

Romeo Jaffir Jigsplitter, an ethereal youth in black, wearing long hair and a dirty dicky, was the first to give vent to his burning soul. His bosom heaved as he unrolled five yards of foolscap, and turned his rolling eye in the direction of the ceiling. He had concentrated his voice in his socks, and got off something sounding this wise:

"Gaily Spring poet,
In frenzy fine,
Get up and go it,
And jerk out your rhyme
On Spring:
Green Spring,
As green as an emerald,
Or as green as a pea,
As green as a cheese,
Or as green as you could be."

'I have here,' said Dionysius O'Gall, Esq. 'what strikes me as being a very happy thought on the subject that distends our bosoms. It is in eighty-seven verses, and although a little out of the common run, is infused with fine poetic feeling. The eccentricity of the versification, you will observe, is one of its hidden charms.' The first line runs thus:

"Who would suppose it
That any good Poe-it
Could parse
Spring time and know it,
And not comport
A verse."

By the time the last verse was read the association was palsied with admiration. It was observed that the corkscrew curls of some of the poetesses gradually untwined as the reading progressed until they hung like sea weeds on a clay bank. Miss Penelope Ann Bouncer, a lady with a heavenly elevated nose, with many palpitations of the heart, unrolled seven yards of manuscript, and read in a high soprano key a poem, beginning:

"Editor, I do envy thee;
Thy lot, how rosy!
To sit by hours and days to read
Odes, stanzas, verses and poesy
On vernal Spring, by jing."

This gem had a most soothing effect. It was remarked that the editor who could not appreciate this was an unholy, unchristian thing.

From profound lethargy the association was roused to a most exuberant state by the reading of a pastoral composition by Pygmalion Gallatin, which opened with these lines:

"I allus lari, an' I allus sing;
I sat right down with a very broad grin,
I snatch my pencil or some sich thing,
I write like thunder; I do by jing.

About the grass and about the sass,
Green fruit and the lass,
Colly wabble, which I pass,
And other joys of Spring."

The glory of being the parent of the only epic production read fell to P. Pewter Bangs, Esq., a lobster-faced man with a breast like a crab. He heaved out forty-seven stanzas all about as bad as this:

"My prophet feet! I knew it
The sensitive bunion, that nestles between my boot
And the great toe joint, swells with raptures;
Every individual corn aches aloud;
Be still my throbbing heart!
Great Cæsar! What mean these exquisite omens?
Why aches and groan, these monitors of changing seasons?
O, gross and grovelling man, take heed; spring is here; the poet tells it in his feet and bosom simultaneously.
Stay not his sympathetic pen, O, Editor, but let him sing his joys.
Ouch!"

A wenzened little lady, with a penny-whistle voice, with a knob of thin hair twisted tightly between her ears arose and allowed sixteen verses to creep out between her six dollar teeth, which opened in this style:

"The little lambs gambol;
The lovely girls scramble
Their hair;
The gripes an i the colic,
Excursions and frolic
And fairs
Are inducted with beautiful Spring.'

The best looking girl in the collection, decorated with frantic bangs and a bustle as big as a bolster, tripped off this little entrancing verse:

"Thou art the belle of the seasons;
'Tis to thy charms that I sing;
For this there are dozens of reasons,
Thou bright young maiden, called Spring.

"Your handmaids are numerous, sweet season;
Some pleasant; but others—oh, dear:
The colic and cramps are the reason
I give vent to expletive so queer."

'That is most excruciatingly lovely,' said the chairman; 'but it has one serious fault—it is too short. Never cramp your soul to less than sixteen verses. That is the advice of one who has written long and suffered.'

Then, addressing the association, President O'Gall gave the following sound advice to the members:

'My dearly beloved but crushed and swooning sisters and brothers of the poetic muse: The auspicious season is at hand when you should shake off, as it were, your burning effusions, and send them to the unappreciative editor for publication. Educate him up to a proper appreciation of your ability by persistent 'lays.' Do not allow the thoughts of the gaping scrap-basket to startle your muse. Be not abashed by the cynical editor; for Spring—gentle, ethereal Spring—is at hand, according to custom, and sighs that her charms are not sung. It is just as easy to write poetry on Spring as it is to polish a stovepipe. Nature has cast you in a mould above stovepipe polishing, and the muse cries aloud to you to grapple your pen and grind. Some hidden beauties are still unrevealed by your numerous tribe. Go, then, to your several habitations and write—write of the beauties of Spring, ethereal Spring.—*Phila. Record.*

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

How little the world profits by annual experience. Every year as the season for various operations come around, discussions arise as to the value of certain practices in connection with these crops, which go over the same ground as those formerly occupied, and which really tell nothing new. Just now the annual question as to whether it is best to sow corn in drills or in hills is taken up with a warmth and enthusiasm which would do justice to a subject to be discussed for the first time. The curious part of this discussion is that the agricultural colleges seem to lead off in it. One would suppose institutions of learning would know all that was already known and not set themselves to expensive experiments to find out what every intelligent farmer knows.

During the past fifty years hundreds and hundreds of people have tried whether or not more corn can be raised to the acre by sowing in drills, as marking out one way is called, than when it is sown in the check work or hill plan, and the evidence has been uniform that when the plants are not closer than eighteen inches apart in the row, the weeds kept down, and the general culture the same as for hilled corn, there is more corn to the acre produced. If there ever has been a doubt of this expressed after actual trial we have not heard it.

But the real point of interest is whether this way of growing corn is the most profitable? We asked this question some time since, and we believe we did see an article in reply, to show that it was the most profitable. The figures were given, and as they were given, made to appear in favor of the drilling plan. In the drilling way it is found that much more hand labor is required than when planted in hills that the horse can do most of the work. In the figures given the value of the horse's work on the hill plan was given as if he had been hired at so many dollars a day. In the drill system as given in the figures, there seemed to be a great saving of horse labor; but in all probability while the owner of that crop was hammering away at the weeds with a hoe along the line, the horse was idling away in the stable 'eating his head off.'

It seems to us that at times our agricultural colleges do not go enough into the profits of things. There are in farming a thousand things which are true, but which are not profitable. Now agriculture is not a science, nor was it ever intended to be, nor will it ever be a science; but it can and does receive great aid from science. It is science which discovers that a row of corn will yield more than the same lineal measurement in hills; but true *agriculture* is that which decides whether after all we can make the little bit of science profitable.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE PARTRIDGE.—To show how useful the beautiful and harmless partridge is, it is stated that a flock of them was seen running along the rows of corn just sprouting, and seeing them engaged at something which was believed to be pulling up the young plants, one of them was killed and its crop examined, which was found to contain one cut worm, twenty-one striped bugs and over one hundred chinch-bugs. Another man says he has adopted measures to protect the birds, and that they have become so numerous and so tame that hundreds of them, after the snow falls, can be seen in the barnyard with his fowls when they are fed. As a result of their presence upon his premises, his wheat crops were unusually abundant, while in many other places not far off the chinch-bugs and other insects had destroyed half the crop.—*Exchange.*

"I Don't Want That Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best ladies in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That 'stuff' is Hop Bitters.

WARRANTED.—Miss Dod's cooking lecture the other evening.

Lady soliloquizing: Now that she's got it cooked, I wish she'd tell us how to use up cold mutton.'

Next lady overhears and remarks: I have some infallible recipes.'

First lady, alert with pencil and note-book: 'Will you please favor me?'

Second lady: 'Six boys!'—*Phila. Bulletin.*

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

READY FOR SPRING 1879
GRAND DEPOT PHILADA

John Wanamaker.

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Station—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when written for.

May 2, '79-6m.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.
The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co, Rochester, N.Y.

May 2, '79-1f.

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Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.
H. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 19th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.
JOHN APPEL, No. 9th Brantford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.
W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,
A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large slice bolt on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 1253 Sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA.—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, is the belief those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.
FORSYTH LOVEJOY,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.
ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in Horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.
M. RODGERS,
509 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.
JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

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Trial size 25 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions, it will reduce a fat person from 2 to 5 pounds a week. In place of this remedy before the public as a positive cure for obesity, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohio, is a sample: "Gentlemen—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug-store for the second bottle." Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says: "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 190 pounds to 162 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boston, says: "Without special change of action in diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N.Y., write: "To THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: Gentlemen, The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat. 'If the Anti-Fat had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds, I have never to regain what I have lost.' Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesity sent on receipt of stamp.
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By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, having treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.
To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

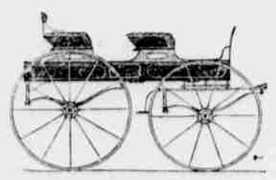
The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as **the climax or crowning gem of my medical career.** On its merits, as a positive, safe, and efficient remedy for the class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and as to the claim that I put it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** (For conditions, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my **Favorite Prescription** has worked cures, as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Menstruation, Suppression when from constitutional causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, and Female Weakness. In old and this medicine as a "remedy," but it admirably fulfills a **singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 300 pages, sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.50. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to Females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of those affections.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 30, '78

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.



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April 18, 1879-tf C. E. CANFIELD, Editor.

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Feb. 14, '77-tf

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A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

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For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

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DOES IN EVERY CASE.

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By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
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Indigestion,
Constipation,
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Spinal Diseases,
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Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

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And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

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3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Isolate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee. Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Druggist and Chemist,
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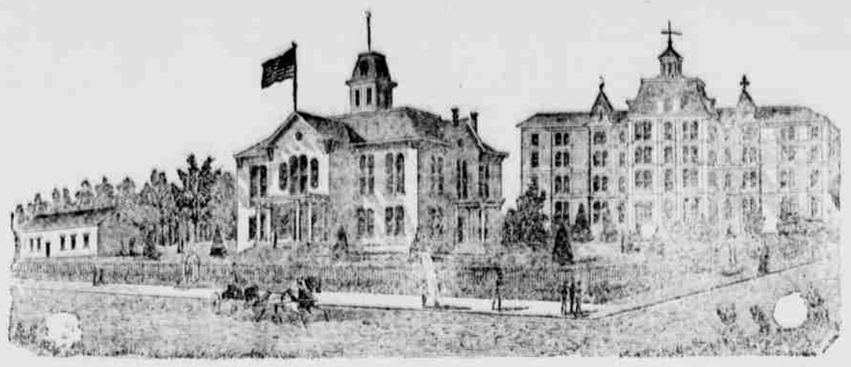

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HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.
Sept. 5, '76.

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April 18, '79-1y

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Feb. 7, '79-26w

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The Liver is the seat of many diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.
The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.
April 18, '79-1y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, November 18, 1878, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.		
Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11.55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8.50 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9.05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9.40 a m
" "	Renovo	11.00 a m
" "	arrive at Erie	7.25 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	7.30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	10.50 a m
"	arr. at Williamsport	2.05 p m
"	leave Williamsport	2.35 p m
Past Line leaves	Philadelphia	11.45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3.55 p m
" "	arrive at Williamsport	7.25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8.40 p m
EASTWARD.		
Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6.40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7.14 a m
" "	Williamsport	7.55 a m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	11.55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3.40 p m
Day Express leaves	Lock Haven	11.30 a m
" "	Williamsport	12.40 p m
"	arrive at Harrisburg	4.10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7.20 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	8.35 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 p m
" "	Williamsport	11.05 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	2.45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7.10 a m
Past Line leaves	Williamsport	12.10 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3.55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7.40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 26th, 1878, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.		
Erie Mail 5.30 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11.15 "
"	Canandaigua	3.55 p. m
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m
SOUTHWARD.		
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 "
"	" Washington	10.30 "
"	" Baltimore	6.50 "
"	" Washington	8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.		
	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m
	" Washington	6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
"	" Washington	10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.45 a. m
For Catawissa, 11.45 a. m. 7.21 and 7.35 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6.28 9.05 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR DEPOT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8.45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9.45 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville,